

EARL ROBERTS TO REST IN ST. PAUL'S

Change in Plans Due to Deference to Wish of Public.

TRIBUTES PAID HIM IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Premier Asquith Moves in Commons for Monument—Touching Ceremony at Boulogne.

London, Nov. 17.—In deference to the public wish the body of Earl Roberts will be laid at rest in St. Paul's Cathedral. A public funeral will be given him of an elaborate military character. Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon of Kedleston and the Earl of Crewe paid tributes in the House of Lords to-day to Lord Roberts. His achievements as a soldier and his character as a man, said Lord Kitchener, "will be an abiding memory, not only in Parliament but in the whole nation. His fame will forever be associated with the memorable march to Kandahar."

Lord Curzon said the last letter he received from Lord Roberts contained a strong plea for the defence of the family. The prayer which he wrote had brought the family together in a way that nothing else could.

Lord Roberts' body arrived at Folkestone this evening from Boulogne. It will be taken to his home, Englebert, in Ascot, arriving there to-morrow. The body will lie in state until Thursday, when it will be taken to the railway station on the gun carriage which his son died trying to save at Colenso, in the South African war.

A special train will then bring the coffin to London. Troops will escort it to St. Paul's. The vault in St. Paul's in which the Field Marshal will lie is the mausoleum of Great Britain's greatest soldiers. The last soldier interred there was Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, at whose funeral last March Lord Roberts was a pallbearer.

Premier Asquith, in moving a resolution in the House of Commons to-day regarding a monument for Lord Roberts, said the Field Marshal's death had robbed England of its oldest and most illustrious soldier, a man who had fought his way upward step by step, and by his influence except his own skill.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, seconded the resolution for the erection of the monument, and the measure was carried unanimously.

Boulogne, Nov. 17.—A touching ceremony was enacted here to-day as the body of the Field Marshal Lord Roberts was embarked for England. The body arrived in Boulogne from army headquarters at the front in a motor ambulance, accompanied by staff officers. It was carried aboard the steamer by men of the army service corps through lines of British troops and sailors. On the coffin rested the Field Marshal's service cap and sword and a wreath of laurel.

The pallbearers were General Wilson, two French generals and other officers. All the French and British officers present joined in the procession. Arriving at the landing stage the coffin was placed on a catafalque covered with French and British flags. Large numbers of soldiers and sailors marched past it.

Numerous floral tokens were sent to the steamer from the French and British army staffs, officials of municipalities and the military hospitals.

Folkestone, Nov. 17.—The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts on its arrival here to-night from Boulogne was received by a large contingent of officers from the Sherborne camp, the Mayor of Folkestone and other officials. The waiting room at the railway station had been converted into a mortuary chamber, and the coffin was borne there by non-commissioned army officers. It was laden with wreaths.

In the procession from the boat to the railway station marched a delegation of British, French and Indian officers. A guard of honor was posted about the coffin to-night.

ALLIES BATTER BACK FOES' LINES

Continued from page 1

dashed toward the British camp in the second line. In Flanders yesterday a sentry fired and the guard turned out with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, for in the vehicle were twelve Prussian soldiers, with rocks and rifles. As the bus approached the driver, a typical London "busman," cried out: "Don't shoot! They're feeding out of my hand. They're hungry."

The Prussians had been on outpost duty. When they saw the omnibus returning from the advanced British trenches, where it had delivered a load of ammunition, they stood in the middle of the road, threw up their hands and surrendered, declaring that they were starving.

British, Driven Back by Prussian Guard, Rout Enemy

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Northern France (name of town censored), Nov. 17.—It was only when a batch of wounded prisoners of the Prussian Guards arrived at (name of

New French Army To Be Ready Within Fortnight

Washington, Nov. 17.—Mail advices received in official circles here to-day said the reserve army of France, which, though partially composed of troops of the regular army, has heretofore been withheld from active service, would be equipped for action within a fortnight, when the Allies contemplate a new campaign of consistent offensive. The new forces are expected to furnish the weight of men that will turn the tide definitely.

It was stated that the new army was not limited to one class of reserves, but was recruited from different groups, including territorials and active men, until now garrisoned or under training.

town censored) that the British actually realized the kind of men they had been fighting during the last few days. Huge fellows they were—all over six feet in height, one of them measuring seven. When one realizes that this magnificent regiment now has been so very handsomely handled by the British for the third time and that the guards are looked upon as the flower of the German army, one also realizes what a magnificent performance the English has put up. What at first looked very much like the beginning of a rout for the islanders was turned by brilliant gunnery and sheer doggedness into a smashing defeat for the best of Germany's troops.

After submitting for more than eight hours to a terrible shell fire of both lyddite and shrapnel, the British were getting very tired. It was not until possible to send relief to their advanced trenches until after dark.

The Germans, anticipating the condition of things and realizing it was now or never, massed in force their Prussian Guards and some other detachments, and drove the British back through sheer weight of numbers.

British Fall Back.

Rearward the British went, contesting stubbornly each trench as they vacated it. When within about sixty yards of the one in which their artillery was hidden, acting under orders, they suddenly split their line and dispersed on either side, leaving a huge gap, the break in the line which the enemy had been trying to make for weeks. Into this break came the Prussian Guard, wildly shouting and cheering.

They had advanced to within fifty yards of the muzzles of the field guns when these belched forth hell at point blank range, while Maxim's fired into them from either side. Not even the Prussian Guards could stand up to a terror like this. They broke, wavered and fled, their flight aided by a savage charge made by the Black Watch and other regiments, which were up and at them the moment the sign of wavering was given.

The whole thing was beautifully timed by both artillery and infantry. Not only were the Germans driven back over the trenches which they had taken a short time ago they had taken, but they were pursued by the Highlanders for more than a mile. The net result was that the Germans lost more than 1,000 men killed and some 5,000 wounded, as well as their own advanced trenches, from which their final attack had originated. The British artillery is now sending shells a mile farther into their enemy's lines, with deadly effect.

German Defeat in Flanders

Near, Says Bordeaux Paper

Bordeaux, Nov. 18.—"Le Bulletin des Armées de la République" thus sums up the military situation:

"The second great battle in Flanders seems to be drawing to a close. At the present date, November 17, after a fierce struggle lasting seven days, the German effort appears to be broken. It has been, as with the preceding attempts, a massacre of dense columns of infantry led to the assault by newly appointed officers, whose bravery does not compensate for inexperience. In the presence of such results it may be affirmed that the superior instruction and preparation of which the German infantry has been the beginning of hostilities—qualities which greatly contributed to their successes in the month of August—have disappeared, and that to-day, as far as direction of fighting, fire and maintenance of contact between infantry and artillery are concerned, superiority has passed to our side.

"In a word, three months of war have tempered the French army and depreciated that of the Germans."

RUSSIA USING AMERICAN WORKS

Petrograd, Nov. 17.—The huge factory in Russia of the Singer Sewing Machine Company has been taken over by the government, and will be devoted to the manufacture of small arms. The factory of the American Phonograph Company also has been requisitioned for the same purpose, while melting concerns operated by Americans are now being used to make steel billets for military purposes.

Russia has lacked arms factories, having depended largely on France for her small arms as well as artillery, but practically nothing is being received from France, and the supplies in Russia have been so short that some muzzle loading muskets and cannon have been used in the Polish campaign. The taking over of the factories, it is expected, soon will remedy the deficiencies.

B. Altman & Co.

An Interesting Sale of Men's Shoes

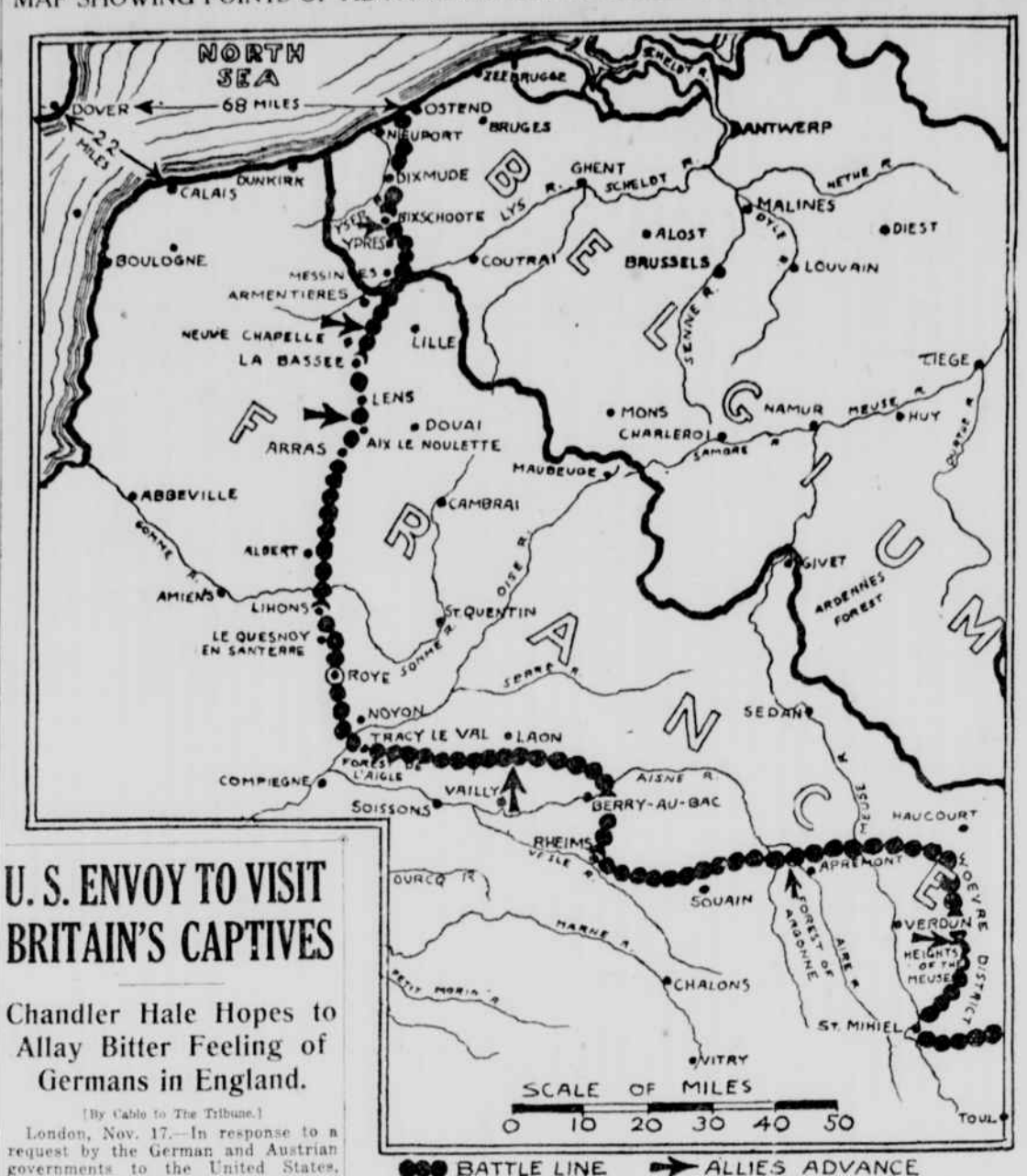
now in progress, offers desirable Shoes featuring the seasonable leathers and a variety of shapes, including both staple and ultra-fashionable models (formerly priced at \$5.00 to \$11.00 per pair)

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Department on the First Floor, Thirty-fourth Street Entrance.

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

MAP SHOWING POINTS OF ADVANCE MADE BY ALLIES IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.



U. S. ENVOY TO VISIT BRITAIN'S CAPTIVES

Chandler Hale Hopes to Allay Bitter Feeling of Germans in England.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 17.—In response to a request by the German and Austrian governments to the United States, Chandler Hale, who has just returned from Vienna and Berlin, will visit every concentration camp in the British Isles and report on the treatment accorded to German and Austrian prisoners of war.

On their return to London Mr. Hale and Chandler Anderson, who accompanied him on the trip of inspection through the German camps, indicated that the Germans were treating the British well, but that there was a bitter feeling in Germany and Austria against the alleged harshness displayed toward alien enemies in Great Britain.

"I am convinced that the stories of suffering among England's prisoners of war are untrue," Mr. Hale said, "but there is no way of convincing the German public of this except by visiting every camp in the United Kingdom, and that I intend to do if the War Office will permit."

AMERICANS GIVE UP TURKEY IN LONDON

Thanksgiving Dinner Fund Will Be Given This Year to Belgians.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 17.—There will be no organized celebration of Thanksgiving by Americans in London this year, it has been unanimously decided by members of the American Society to forgo the customary dinner and devote the entire fund to the Belgian refugees. It was explained by an officer of the American Society that even in private Thanksgiving would be celebrated by many Americans in a frugal manner.

"It would be strange for the society to have a Thanksgiving dinner in London this year," he said, "with Belgians in need of food, and it would be out of place with the general atmosphere here. In an unpretentious way we have decided to transfer our dinner funds to the Belgians."

At Thanksgiving time American hostesses have entertained extensively, but this year there will be none at all. Those Americans who do want turkey for the occasion probably will have to pay more than usual, as the market has suffered by the curtailment of turkeys from Serbia, Hungary and Russia, the chief sources of supply.

WIRELESS PLANT REOPENS

Commercial wireless communication between Germany and the lower being operated by the United States government at Tuckerton, N. J., was resumed yesterday, according to an announcement made here.

The plant was closed for commercial business on November 5 because it had become congested with messages of an official nature. After the messages on hand were disposed of some minor repairs were made. In addition to messages for Germany, the station will accept radiograms for points in Austria-Hungary. The latter will be sent by jurisdiction lines from the receiving station in Germany.

GERMANY WILLED WAR, SAYS MAXIMILIAN HARDEN

Miserable Attempts to Excuse Action Should Cease, He Asserts—Fatherland a Law unto Itself.

(By Wireless via London, N. Y.)

London, Nov. 17.—"The Daily Chronicle" publishes the résumé of an article written by Maximilian Harden, one of the most influential German journalists, who denounced the unspeakable conditions that prevailed in the Kaiser's entourage and emerged triumphant from the libel suits that ensued. In the present article Harden loudly claims for Germany the honor of having willed and encompassed the war.

"Let us drop," he says, "our miserable attempts to excuse Germany's action. We acknowledge no such jurisdiction. Our might shall create a new law in Europe. It is Germany that strikes, only to stop when she has conquered new domains for her genius. Then the priests of all the gods will praise the good war."

Germany is not, he continues, making this war to punish sinners or to free oppressed people and then to rust in the consciousness of a disinterested magnanimity. She sets out irrevocably from the conviction that her achievements entitle her to demand more elbow room on earth and wider outlets for activity. Germany's hour has

BIRTH RECORD MAY SAVE LIFE OF SPY

Jos. Ullmann, Condemned to Die, Claims American Citizenship.

Ex-Coroner James Winterbottom applied at the office of the Register of Records of the Department of Health yesterday afternoon for the birth certificate of Joseph Ullmann, a wealthy furrier, with offices at 18 West 20th st., in an effort to prove that he is an American citizen.

Mr. Ullmann is now under sentence of death as a German spy in London, according to Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Assistant Register of Records, in a report to Commissioner Goldwater. He asserts that he is a citizen of this country, and he has been granted a stay of two weeks to furnish proof of his birth. If it can be established that he was born in this city the State Department will take up his behalf.

Mr. Winterbottom made the application on request of Dr. Henry Griswold, of 70 West 48th st., who is the Ullmann family physician. No certificate for Joseph Ullmann was found in the records, and Mr. Winterbottom proceeded to secure an affidavit from Dr. Griswold, who attended at the birth of Ullmann.

It will be necessary also to secure affidavits from two citizens who knew Mr. Ullmann's mother and father at the time of his birth. With these affidavits will be made to the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Health to allow the record of birth to be placed in the register.

Joseph Ullmann, according to Dr. Griswold, is the head of the furrier firm of that name, with offices in St. Paul, London, Leipzig, Paris and New York, and he went to the London office early this year to build up business in England, but after the war started Dr. Griswold heard nothing from him.

KAISER WELCOMES BELGIAN U. S. RELIEF

But Work Must Be Done Privately—Official Action Held Non-Neutral.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Germany will welcome any assistance by Americans in relieving the Belgians, according to an announcement by Secretary Bryan after a conference to-day with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. Mr. Bryan issued the following statement after the conference:

"The German government is doing everything possible to help the suffering population of Belgium, and will welcome any assistance given by Americans."

Relief work for the Belgians will proceed entirely through private channels, according to President Wilson's explanation to callers to-day. He said:

He had rejected the idea of appointing an official commission.

Relief work done officially, it is understood, would not be regarded as a neutral act. Individuals, however, are free to aid the Belgians or any of the other combatants, and the Rockefeller Foundation and others interested will do their own work. It is expected, select a central committee to prevent duplication of effort and to systematize relief plans.

Battles in Tenement Homes

ELEMENTARY NECESSITIES

Thousands of families in this city are temporarily destitute because of sickness, unemployment, death or desertion of the wage earner, or some other misfortune.

One of the chief activities of this Association is to help these by

1. Relieving at once their immediate distress and suffering.
2. Obtaining all facts essential to judge their needs and the amount and kind of help their circumstances require.
3. Securing and maintaining for them the relief and treatment that will enable them to get back to self-support.

To help these needy families back to a condition in which they can support themselves we must first provide food, clothing, shelter and home medical attendance, in sufficient quantities to keep them from suffering.

Without these elementary necessities there is no certain foundation upon which they and those helping them out of their enforced poverty can build.

Without them a family is more than poor—it is destitute.

If such a condition is allowed to continue, misery, disease, stunted development and moral deterioration will result.

It will sap the vigor, energy and hope of every member of the family.

It will push and crowd its victims ever downward, perpetuating and multiplying them for succeeding generations.

If we are to save these families from slipping lower and lower, to be engulfed finally in the slough of pauperism, we must assure them at least of the reasonable necessities of life recited above—food, clothing, shelter and home medical attendance.

To give this relief in sufficient quantities is in itself not enough to insure the ultimate restoration of a destitute family.

We must maintain and assure its continuity as long as necessary.

To give as little as possible, or to cut off a family for a time in the hope that it will in some way manage to get along, often demoralizes and makes beggars of its members.

You cannot rehabilitate needy families by this method any more than you can restore the sick by discontinuing the treatment in the hope that the patient will find some way of his own to throw off disease.

The most precious asset to be preserved during a period of economic stress in a home is the independence, the self-respect, the finer fibre of those subjected to it.

We injure and may destroy these qualities, especially in dealing with children, if, in giving relief, we force them constantly to appeal for aid.

We, therefore, must not only give the material relief—food, shelter, clothing, etc.—in sufficient quantities, but also assure its continuity until the family is able to support itself.

Thousands of families in misfortune will need your help this winter to keep the wolf from the door.

Will you help them through us?

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

Caroline N. Bliss, Jr., President, E. Fulton Cutting, Chairman Fin. Com., Robert Shaw Minton, Treasurer.

Room 216, 105 EAST 22nd STREET

(This advertisement is not paid for out of funds of this Association, but by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in post card form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

Watch for next week's bulletin—"HELPING OTHERS TO HELP THEMSELVES."

AUSTRIANS IN WINTER QUARTERS

High Officer Says Present Lines Will Be Held Until Spring.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Milan, Nov. 17.—The correspondent of the "Corriere d'Italia" at the headquarters of the Austrian army writes that an important officer told him that the new positions of the Austro-Hungarian army would be maintained throughout the winter.

"It is thought," added this Austrian officer, "that the military operations in this region will not be resumed before the coming spring."

"General Dankl, who is in Southern Poland," adds the correspondent, "has drawn his army back in order to maintain the continuity of the great line of the armies reaching from East Prussia nearly as far as Bukovina. Inevitably the effect of this movement will be to enable the enemy to occupy fresh territory in Galicia."

"Austrian officers declare that this is only a strategic movement, necessitated by present circumstances and agreed upon between the Austrian and German armies. It is assured that this movement will afterward put the Austro-German armies in a position to embark on new and important military operations."

Vienna, Nov. 17.—An official dispatch received here this evening says: "In the southern war theatre our troops have advanced to the Kolubara River (Northwestern Serbia), which river has been crossed at some points, though the bridges were destroyed by the enemy."

"In the Vahjevo district, where our army commanders have arrived, order has been restored. The town has suffered much from the Serbian soldiers. Small cavalry detachments yesterday captured 200 prisoners."

NORWAY DISARMS GERMAN CRUISER

Berlin Enters Port and Refuses to Risk Going to Sea Again.

Christiania, Nov. 17.—It was officially announced here to-day that the disarmament of the German converted cruiser Berlin, formerly a North German Lloyd liner of that name, which was put in at Trondhjem, a seaport of Norway, has been commenced.

The Berlin appeared off Trondhjem which is on the northwestern coast of Norway, and well outside of the North Sea, yesterday. It was then reported that she was endeavoring to

There is one thing bigger than the Equitable Building!

The one thing bigger than the Equitable Building is an Equitable tenant, just as the biggest factor in any business institution is the customer. And the Equitable Building proves the above statement, for the all-absorbing object in the evolution of this giant structure is to make the Equitable so attractive from all angles that no business man or institution can reasonably afford to stay out of it.

And all that we ask is an opportunity to put the proposition before you.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

escape from the North Sea to act as a commerce raider in the Atlantic and some 500 miles from the German naval bases at Kiel or Wilhelmshaven, indicates that she was successful in running the gauntlet of the British patrol. The fact that her commander chose not to come out of Trondhjem may be taken to show that the enemy in considerable force awaited him outside the three-mile limit.

The Berlin is 341 feet long. She has a speed of 18 knots and a main armament of ten 4-inch guns.

DESKS at big discounts

We still have about 1500 Desks and Tables of the Derby Desk Company manufacture, which we are selling at less than we have ever been able to buy them heretofore. Stock includes Roll Top, Flat Top and Typewriter Desks, Office and Directors' Tables and Chairs. All at from 40% to 50% less than usual prices.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St. 39 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

BUSTANOB'S SPECIAL DINNER, \$1

"DINER CHOISI," \$1.50. TEA AND SUPPER DANCES.

GRAND CONCERT Every Night, under the Direction of Mr. COLEMAN.

Prizes awarded to best dancers. "Never dull at any time."

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Two Famous Restaurants Cabarets Artistiques

Patronized by the best—food and entertainment both exquisite. FREE DANCING INSTRUCTION TO OUR PATRONS.

PATHESCOPE

VOTING COUPON

This coupon, properly filled out, is good for 5 votes in The Tribune's School Children's Pathscope Contest. Valid After November 28, 1914.

Credit Votes to School.....

Coupons should be tied up in packages of 25, 50 or 100, with number or name of school on top coupon.

Mailed to the

PATHESCOPE EDITOR, NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Nov. 18, 1914

Pathscope Editor's Daily Letter to the Boys and Girls.

Hold a Pathscope Day

—An idea for organizing your school for a quick-action campaign that will win a Pathscope.

Wednesday, November 18, 1914.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Organized effort! That's what counts—in the Pathscope contest, as well as in every endeavor.

The schools which are leading in the competition for The Tribune's twenty motion picture machines are in those high positions because of organization. From principal down through teachers and pupils, all have the Pathscope constantly in mind—all are on the alert to help along. They all pull together.

Get organization in your school and the votes will come to pour in.

Organization is not a difficult end to attain. You do not need a perfect system and balanced parts. All you need is a leader—a leader with enthusiasm and spirit, some assistants of like calibre and a working plan.

Here's an idea that will start the ball rolling and keep it rolling, faster and faster.

Suppose you designate Friday or next Monday as Pathscope Day. Announce this day on cards scattered throughout the school. The object of Pathscope Day is to bring a Pathscope to the school in one day—every boy and every girl should bring a subscription on Pathscope Day. This great movement should be announced at assemblies, should be talked about in the classes. Every one should be impressed with its importance and what it means to the school.

If the idea is worked up properly Pathscope Day will be a harvest of votes. It will produce enough to advance your school far into the circle of leaders.

Not only that! But when the pupils see how easily the votes come when all work together every day will become a Pathscope day.

Act on this quickly. But eleven days remain in which to win your Pathscope. November 28 ends the great motion picture opportunity.

Yours heartily,

Pathscope Editor